№. 55.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, *May* 13, 1746.

Mr. GREEN, *Maryland, April* 26, 1746.

READING your Paper, Number 52, I find a Gentleman who ſtiles himſelf *Q. B.* hath undertaken to ſet forth a Regulation Law for our Staple Commodity TOBACCO; but am ſorry our Method to bring about ſuch a Law are at preſent ſo repugnant: However when the Gentleman has ſeriouſly diſcuſſed the Point with himſelf, I dare ſay, he will admit, that he is more miſtaken in his Propoſals, than he will find me in my Calculation inſerted in your Gazette, Number 49, for an Inſpecting Law.

In the firſt Place he tells us, that I ſuppoſed 60 Warehouſes would be ſufficient for this Province: Whereas he ſays, any one who will give himſelf Time to think how many great Rivers there are in the Province, would judge not leſs than 100 to be ſufficient. In Reply to which I readily make this Anſwer; That I have already thought, and am as well, or much better, acquainted with the Rivers of this Province than he is, by his offering ſuch Arguments; and am poſitive, not only from my own Knowlege of the public Landings, but have alſo made ſtrict Enquiry of ſeveral Perſons who live convenient to know thoſe Rivers, and they all agree that 60 Warehouſes are full as many as the Province will have occaſion of. He further alledges I am ſhort in my Calculation for building the Houſes; whereas I have allowed only 60 *l. per* Houſe: And he can venture to ſay, no Man will undertake to build a Houſe of the Dimenſions I have mentioned, under 80 *l.* And then again, in regard to the Exportation of 36000 Hogſheads of Tobacco, he ſays he is poſitive *Maryland* never exceeded that Quantity, if ever it came up to it, in any one Year; therefore his Lordſhip could not afford to take 2 *s.* 9 *d. per* Hogſhead ſo exported, for his Rents; it not being an Equivalent to what his Lordſhip now receives.

Now I ſhall ſum up the whole of his Argument, and appeal to any Man whether or not it is conſiſtent with itſelf. Firſt, he ſays there muſt be 100 Warehouſes, and theſe Warehouſes muſt coſt 80 *l. per* Houſe, becauſe they are to be of the Dimenſions mentioned in the Scheme, Number 49: I then deſire he would let us know what is to be done with theſe 100 Warehouſes, which are calculated to hold 70,000 Hogſheads of Tobacco; whereas he will not allow *Maryland* ever exported above 36000 Hogſheads in any one Year. If he anſwers, For Conveniency of Landings, it may reaſonably be ſaid that Houſes of much leſs Dimenſions would then do as well; and leſs Houſes may be built for leſs Charge: Alſo, as they would be ſo thick ſituated, two Inſpectors might attend two Warehouſes; and conſequently there would not be 200 for the whole.

Now, without regarding Mr. *Q. B.*'s quibbling and incoherent Argument, I do again ſay, that 60 Warehouſes are ſufficient for this Province; and they may be built for 3600 *l.* Currency. To make it obvious to your Readers, that the aforeſaid Quantity of Warehouſes are ſufficient, I have made a due Enquiry of ſeveral Gentlemen in the different Counties of this Province, and they have poſitively told me, the Number of Houſes hereafter allowed will be ſufficient for each County, and more than there will be need of.

For *St. Mary*'s County 4 Warehouſes, *Charles* County 4, *Calvert* County 4, *Prince George's* County 8, *Anne Arundel* County 8, *Baltimore* County 7, *Cæcil* County 4, *Kent* County 4, *Queen Anne*'s County 4, *Talbot* County 4, *Dorcheſter* County 4, *Somerſet* County 4, *Worceſter* County 1: In all 60.

And likewiſe to convince Mr. *Q. B.* that many of the aforeſaid Warehouſes may not be ſo large as I have ſet forth in Number 49, I ſhall here mention 20 Landings that would be proper for Warehouſes; from which there would be exported at leaſt 20,000 Hogſheads of Tobacco in a Year; *viz.* 1ſt, *Deer Creek* on *Suſquehanna*; 2d, the Head of *Buſh* River; 3d, the Fork, or Head of *Gunpowder* River; 4th, *Baltimore* Town; 5th, *Elk-Ridge* Landing, at the Head of *Patapſco*; 6th, *Queen Anne* Town, on *Patuxent*; 7th, *Upper Marlborough*, on ditto; 8th, *Nottingham*, on ditto; 9th, *Lower Marlborough*, on ditto; 10th, *Benedict* Town, on ditto; 11th, *Rock Creek*, on *Potowmack* River; 12th, *Bladenſburg* Town, on ditto; 13th, *Piſcataway* Town, on ditto; 14th, *Port-Tobacco*, on ditto; 15th, *Chaptico*; 16th, *Cheſter* Town, on *Cheſter* River; 17th, *Tuckahoe*, at the Head of *Choptank* River; 18th, *Oxford Town*; 19th, *Cambridge* Town; 20th, *Snow-hill*, at the Head of *Pocomoke* River.

The Remainder then will be 16000 Hogſheads; which are to be carried to 40 Warehouſes; which would be, one with another, 400 Hogſheads: So that theſe Houſes may be of leſs Dimenſions conſiderably than the Houſes placed at the above Landings; and therefore may be built for leſs Money. Having fruſtrated Mr. *Q. B.*'s groundleſs Objection, ſhall now proceed to ſhew, a Burning Law can't be near ſo advantageous to *Maryland* in general, as an Inſpecting Law.

Mr. *Q. B.* propoſes to mend the Quality of Tobacco, by obliging every taxable Perſon, that are Makers of Tobacco within this Province, to burn 150 *lb.* Tobacco; by which I imagine he intends to prevent Traſh being exported. If there was ſuch a Law paſſed, I can venture to ſay it would not deſtroy all the Traſh Tobacco that is made, becauſe many Planters make more than 150 *lb.* Traſh Tobacco *per* Taxable. Beſides, a Burning Law does not prevent Tobacco being diſſorted, falſe pack'd,

put up in bad Condition, damaged in Rolling; and, in short, [illegible] and Inequality, attending the preſent Practice, have ex- all Deceits would then remain: But upon an Inſpecting Law, cited a general Curioſity and Deſire in great Numbers of people, none of theſe great Inconveniencies would attend the Country; to know, Whether, if a Bill that was ſent laſt Seſſion from the the making of bad Tobacco, or at leaſt [illegible] way of bad Uppers to the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly had paſſed into a Law, Tobacco, would become quite in[illegible] which would en- it would have been of any, and what Service, to thoſe who now courage many Tobacco-Purch[illegible] among us; and as are, or hereafter may be, unhappily concerned in Attachments? the Planter would then pay good Tobacco, the Merchant could As this Subject is of ſuch great Importance to the Inhabitants afford to give him a good Price for it: And if the Planter ſhould of *Maryland* as it is, ſo it is but juſt and reaſonable to gratify incline to ſhip Tobacco, after an Inſpecting Law is enacted, their Deſires; which cannot be ſo well done any other way, as he would not find ſo great Loſs in the Weight of it as he now by printing the Bill itſelf in your Gazette; which you are deſi- does, 5 *per cent.* being the greateſt Loſs the *Virginians* ſuſtain red to do.

in the Weights of their Tobacco; which is not the fourth Part of what we ſometimes loſe, and may expect to loſe, until we have an Inſpecting Law.

As Mr. *Q. B.* has propoſed a Burning Law, and has not annexed the Charges that muſt attend ſuch a Law, to his Propoſals; I have made a Calculation as moderate as may be, for the Satisfaction of your Readers, and find the Charges on a burning Law are ſuperior to thoſe on an Inſpecting Law; as follows: *Viz.*

	Currency.
Firſt, I imagine there are to be Perſons eſpecially appointed, to ſee a Burning Law executed: (If ſo,) their Wages would at leaſt amount to ——	3000 0 0
2dly, I believe it will not be objected, that there are 36000 Taxables, Tobacco-makers, in this Province: And as there are to be deſtroyed 150 *lb.* Tobacco for each of theſe Taxables, amounts in the whole to 5,400,000 *lb.* Tobacco; which is to be ſtripp'd, and made fit for packing: When is is ſtripped, *&c.* I dare ſay, that every Perſon that is acquainted with the Trouble of doing it, will think his Labour worth 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for preparing 100 *lb.* of ſuch Tobacco; amounts to —— ——	4050 0 0
3dly. As moſt Tobacco-makers have ſome poor and mean Land, I venture to ſay, that the aforeſaid Quantity of Tobacco is worth 1 *s.* 6 *d. per cent.* for manuring ſuch Lands; —— amounts to ——	4050 0 0
4thly, It will be allowed by all that make Tobacco, that the Time of Houſing it is as buſy, if not the buſieſt Time in the whole Year, with Planters; there being at that Time ſeveral other Things which can't well be neglected, as procuring Fodder, and beating of Cyder: Notwithſtanding this, when Time can be ſo illy ſpared, by a burning Law the Planter is obliged to lay aſide all his Buſineſs, let what will ſuffer, and go to cutting up his Tobacco-Stalks; and I am certain it will take him 2 Days to do it, as he is obliged to go often over the Ground, at 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Day; 36000 Taxables amounts to	5400 0 0
	£. 16500 0 0

The above plainly ſhews, that the Charge attending a Burning Law are much greater than thoſe to execute an Inſpecting Law; and this Charge for a Burning Law is yearly, whereas the greateſt Charge that would accrue on an Inſpecting Law is only for the firſt Year. Therefore conclude, not doubting but the Legiſlature will entirely reject Mr. *Q. B.*'s Propoſals for a Burning Law; which Law, if ever enacted, will be a Conſequence of our Ruin: As, on the contrary, an Inſpecting Law will be a great Means of our flouriſhing.

I am Your's, &c. A. B.

Mr. GREEN,

A great many People having the Misfortune to be concerned with Attachments, the Probability that many others may ſoon be in the ſame Condition, and the great Expence, as well as In-

An Act to remedy ſome Inconveniencies in the preſent Practice relating to Attachments.

WHereas, by the preſent Practice of ſuing out Attachments, againſt Perſons who are indebted to ſeveral Perſons, the greateſt part of the Effects of the Perſons againſt whom ſuch Attachments are iſſued are ſunk in Coſts and Charges; whereby many Creditors loſe all, or the greateſt Parts of the Debts due to them: For Remedy whereof,

Be it Enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Conſent of his Lordſhip's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houſes of Aſſembly, and the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the End of this Seſſion of Aſſembly, any Attachment which ſhall be iſſued by Virtue of any former Act of Aſſembly of this Province now in Force, againſt any Perſon or Perſons, who is, are, or ſhall be, indebted to ſeveral Creditors, and who ſhall abſcond, or be in parts beyond the Seas, or elſewhere out of this Province, ſhall contain a Clauſe, commanding the Sheriff to attach all the Effects of the Defendant, which ſhall be found in his Bailiwick, to the uſe of the Perſon or Perſons at whoſe Inſtance ſuch Attachment ſhall iſſue, and other Creditors of the Defendant, and to warn all the Garniſhees to be and appear at the next Court, after the Court to which ſuch Attachment ſhall be returnable, to ſhew Cauſe why the Effects attached ſhall not be condemned to the Uſe of the Perſon iſſuing ſuch Attachment, and the other Creditors of the Defendant, as in other Caſes. *Provided*, That when any of the Effects, which ſhall be attached, ſhall conſiſt of Cattle, or other periſhable Things, that ſhall not be in the Care and Keeping of any Perſon who may be anſwerable for the ſame, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices of ſuch Court, to direct and order ſuch Cattle, or other periſhable Goods, or ſuch of them as the Court ſhall think proper, to be ſold by the Sheriff, by public Vendue; and the Money ariſing by ſuch Sale to remain in the Hands of the Sheriff, to the Uſe of the Defendant's Creditors, for which the Sheriff ſhall be allowed at the Rate of ten Pounds *per Centum*, and no more, to be deducted out of the Money ariſing by the Sale of the ſaid Effects.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, by and with the Advice and Conſent aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for all, or ſo many of the Creditors of the Defendant, mentioned in any ſuch Attachment, as ſhall think fit to appear at the next Court, after the Court to which ſuch Attachment ſhall be returnable, and that, upon making their Claims appear to the Satisfaction of the Court, ſuch Court ſhall adjudge the ſeveral Sums, due to each reſpective Creditor, to be condemned to the Uſe of each and every of them, in caſe the Effects attached ſhall be ſufficient to ſatisfy all the Demands of the Creditors ſo appearing; and in caſe ſuch Effects ſhall be deficient, then to condemn the ſame to the Uſe of the ſeveral Creditors, in an Average and Proportion to the Sums they ſhall reſpectively prove to be due to them, upon their giving ſuch Security on ſuch Condemnations, as the Laws already direct to be given in ſuch Caſes. *Provided always*, That each Creditor obtaining any Condemnation, ſhall pay the Fees for entering his or her own Judgment

Judgement and Security; and that every Creditor, who employs an Attorney, or Attorneys, shall pay the Fees to such Attorney or Attorneys, without any Deduction or Allowance for the Fee or Fees of such Attorney or Attorneys, out of the Effects of the Defendant, so as to lessen the Shares of the other Creditors of such Effects. *And Provided also*, That no Sheriff, to whom any such Attachment shall be directed, and who shall execute the same, shall have or receive any more or other Fee or Fees, than if the whole Effects attached were attached to the Use of one Person.

And to the End that all the Creditors may have Notice of such Attachment, and an Opportunity of making their Claims, *Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Sheriff, upon the Receipt of any such Attachment, shall, and is hereby required to publish Notes or Advertisements thereof; and set up, or cause to be set up, in the most public Places in his Bailiwick, such Notes or Advertisements; and shall, from the Beginning of the Court, to which such Attachment shall be returnable to the End of such Court, set up and keep a Note or Advertisement of such Attachment on the Court-House Door; for which such Sheriff shall be paid ten Shillings Current Money, and no more. And that the Clerk of the Court, who shall issue such Attachment, shall immediately, upon issuing such Attachment, send Notes or Advertisements thereof to all the Clerks of the several Counties within this Province; which Notes or Advertisements shall be inclosed and directed to the several Sheriffs of this Province, for his Lordship's Service, and forwarded by such Sheriffs to the respective Clerks; and by such Clerks set up at the respective Court-House Doors; for which the Clerk sending such Notes or Advertisements shall be allowed ten Shillings Current Money, and no more; which, together with the Allowance to the Sheriff for giving Notice, shall be taken and deducted out of the Defendant's Effects.

This Act to continue for three Years, and to the End of the next Session of Assembly which shall happen after the End of the said three Years.

Stirling Jan. 9. On Thursday, January 1, the Rebels approach'd this Town; on which the Gates were order'd to be shut, and the Militia, Volunteers, and Townsmen, put under Arms, for its Defence. On Sunday the 5th Instant at Nine at Night, the Rebels sent a Drummer to the East Gate of the Town with a Message, demanding the Town to surrender to them on Terms of Capitulation; but the Centinels, ignorant of the Forms of War, fired several times at the Drummer, upon which he hollow'd aloud, I am but a Messenger; and then run away with all Speed, leaving his Drum at the Gate, which the Town's People towed up the Walls, and brought into the Town. On Monday Morning the 6th Instant, the Rebels sent another Person with the same Message; upon which the P--v--st called a Council, to see what was fit to be done; when he, with a few of the Council, were for capitulating, but the Majority were for defending the Town. Notwithstanding which the P--v--st, and one of the Counsellors, went out in the Afternoon to Sir Hugh Paterson's of Bannockburn, where the young Pretender lay, and staid there till Night.

Next Morning they called a Council, and shew'd them the Terms of Capitulation they had made, which were, that the Rebels were, on getting Possession of the Town, to harm no Man's Person or Effects, not even those that bare Arms against them; and to pay for every Thing they called for. On hearing which, some more of the Town's People were for agreeing to these Terms; but the greatest Part were for defending the Town till General Hawley's Army came up to its Relief; and the Contest at last grew so high, that Mr. Stephenson, the Convener of the Trades, and the Rev. Mr. Erskine, the preceding Minister, took a Protest against the Capitulation; to which Protest the greatest Part of the Town adhered.

General Blakeney, on hearing of this, came down to the Town, and went round all the Guards, exhorting them to this Effect:

Gentlemen, be true to your Religion, King and Country, and defend your Posts to the last Extremity; and if you are overpower'd by the Rebels, make a handsome Retreat, and I will keep an open Door for you.

On this the Convener caused the Drum to beat to Arms, upon which above 900 Men, well armed, drew up in the Market-place before the General, who desired all those who were for defending the Town to give three Huzza's, which was immediately done. Notwithstanding which, the P--v--st, with two of the B--l--s, went out again in the Afternoon to the young Pretender, to make some other Agreement with them; but the General, being informed of their Design, called all the Militia up to the Castle. Most of the Volunteers on seeing this fled also up towards the Castle, except part of Capt. Main's and Erskine's Companies, Seceders, who placed Centinels at the Posts the Militia left; and the Conveener, and several others, persuaded the Volunteers to return to their Posts, where they met with no other Disturbance, except by 27 Cannon Shot which the Rebels fired against the Town, that did no other Damage but breaking a few Chimney Tops; the Conveener, and several others, going thro' the Guards all Night, Sword in Hand, encouraging the Men to stand out.

About Twelve at Night the P--v--st and two B--l--s came to one of the Gates, where they were challenged very hard, and carried to the main Guard, but kept no Time there. Immediately a Council was called, and a Letter sent to the General, shewing him the Terms of the second Agreement, to which he returned this Answer:

"*Gentlemen I received yours. Deliver me up my Arms and Ammunition. Your humble Servant.*"

On this the Conveener, with the Captains of the Volunteers, sent a Letter to the General, telling him, that if he would aid them with the Militia as formerly, and head them, they would stand out the Siege till our Army came up; and that if he would give them Orders, they would send all these disaffected Gentlemen to him. To which he returned this Answer;

"*Gentlemen, As your P--v--st and B--l--s think the Town not worth their Notice, to take care of it, neither can I. I will take care of the Castle.*"

On receiving this Answer nothing but Confusion and Distraction was to be seen among the Militia, and which was heighten'd by the loud Cries of the Women and Children, on seeing the Place so easily given up to a Band of merciless Villains. The Militia, on seeing they could do no more for the Defence of the Town, went up to the Castle about Nine in the Morning, with their Arms, left the Rebels should get them.

About Eleven the Gates were thrown open, and the Rebels enter'd at Four in the Afternoon; where they were not two Hours till they broke the Capitulation, by breaking up and pillaging the Shops of those Persons that were most noted for their Opposition to the Pretender.

An Account of Ships taken by the Enemy, belonging to Virginia and Maryland, from the Supplement to the Gntleman's Magazine for December, 1745.

The Polly, Ivie, for Barbadoes, and the Fanny, Calvert, for the Leeward Islands, both from Virginia, taken by the Spaniards. The Dragon, Foot, from Virginia for London; two Ships from Virginia for Liverpool. The Banfted, Whiting, from Virginia for London; the Duke of Argyle, Ludlow, from Virginia for Bristol. The Elizabeth, Clack, from Virginia for London.

London. The Dragon, Toot, from Virginia to London; and the Greenly, Maſon, from Virginia for Scotland, taken by the Saltana Privateer of St. Maloes. Two Ships, from Virginia for Liverpool, carried into St Maloes. The [illegible]perous Eſther, Milner, from Virginia for [illegible] by the Hermione, a French Privateer. [illegible] Ship from Maryland, taken by the [illegible]ench Privateer. The Anne and Fanny, Wilſon, from Virginia for Whitehaven; the Nottingham, Chappell, from Virginia. The Lark, Noble, from Virginia for Scotland, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer, and carried into the Havanna.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Tueſday laſt, as the Long-boat of the Ship Richmond (lying in Pataſco River) was coming down the Bay, with 17 Hands on board, to man ſome ſmall Craft for the Uſe of the Ship, ſhe was overſet by a Squall of Wind, about 3 Miles from Tolly's Point; by which Accident the Boatſwain, Gunner, and 3 more, were drowned; the other 12 were taken up by one of the Kent-Iſland Ferry Boats.

Mr. Francis Lee, a Repreſentative of Dorcheſter County, is appointed Clerk of Cæcil County, in the Room of Mr. William Knight, deceaſed.

At the laſt meeting of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of this City, the following Bye-Laws being paſſed, were publiſhed on Thurſday laſt; *viz.*

1. A Bye-Law to prevent Nuſances. 2. A Bye-Law to aſcertain the Allowance to Juries for Verdicts. 3. a Bye-Law to oblige Officers to attend their Duty. 4. A Bye-Law to prevent the Dangers which may happen by the firing of Chimneys. 5. A Bye-Law for Security of the Peace. 6. A Bye-Law to prohibit keeping Sheep, Hogs, or Geeſe, or uſeleſs Cattle or Horſes, within the Town-Fence; except in Styes or Incloſures. 7. A Bye-Law to prevent Accidents by Fire. 8. A Bye-Law for the Encouragement of Tradeſmen. 9. A Bye-Law to prevent vexatious Suits for ſmall Debts. 10. A Bye-Law to ſubject ſuch Perſons as ſhall hereafter be elected Sheriffs of *Annapolis* to a Fine, if they ſhall refuſe to undertake the Execution of the ſaid Office. 11. A Bye-Law to prevent the Dangers and Accidents which may ariſe from building, breaming, or graving Ships, Sloops, Boats, and other Veſſels. 12. A Bye-Law to prevent the entertaining and harbouring of Servants and Slaves. 13. A Bye-Law to prevent ſundry Irregularities within the City of *Annapolis*. 14. A Bye-Law for Repair of the public Streets, and other Purpoſes therein mentioned. 15. A Bye-Law to repeal all former Bye-Laws of this Corporation.

¶ *The above Bye-Laws will be printed in Quarto, with all convenient Speed; to which will be prefixed the Charter granted to this City by her late Majeſty Queen* Anne: *Thoſe Gentlemen who incline to take the ſame, are deſired to give in their Names within ſix Weeks from this Date; for no more will be printed than ſhall be ſubſcribed for.* May 13, 1746.

Cuſtom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Cleared*,
Brigantine Martin, William Billings, for Boſton;
Sloop Penelope, Martin Johnſon, for Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT the Subſcriber's, at *Weſt-River*, is to be diſpoſed of a Number of choice Cows and Calves, very reaſonably.

MARY WATKINS.

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the laſt Aſſembly, Sold by the Printer hereof, Price 5*s*.

WHEREAS about fourteen, or fifteen Years ago came *Henry Walley* from *London* a Paſſenger in a Ship Commanded by Capt. *John Colvill* who has been enquired after but no Account can as yet be given of him. This is therefore to give Notice, that if the ſaid *Henry Walley*, can be found, and will by Letter, or perſonal Appearance, give Satisfactory Proof that he is the Man abovementioned, he may be informed of ſomething to his Advantage, by Applying to the Subſcriber in *Saint Mary's* County.

RICHARD PIERCY.

LOST in the Road near the *Wood-Yard*, in *Prince George's* County, a Silver Snuff-Box, gilt on the Inſide, the Lid is wrought, with ſeveral Figures, amongſt which is the Reſemblance of a Rabbet. Whoever will bring the ſaid Box to the Subſcriber at *Annapolis*, to Mr. *George Hardy* near the *Wood-Yard*, or Mr. *Noble* at *Piſcataway*, ſhall have fifteen Shillings Reward.

PATRICK DORAN.

Hunting-Creek, Virginia.

THE Place where Mr. *John Pagan* formerly liv'd and kept his Store, is now to be Let to any Perſon in Trade, it being commodiouſly ſituated at the Head of the aboveſaid Creek; with all Houſes neceſſary for a trading Perſon, good Paſturage, *&c.* Any Perſon inclining to take the ſaid Place, by enquiring of the Subſcriber, who lives near it, may be informed on what Terms.

JOHN WEST.

ALL Perſons indebted to Mr. *James Johnſon*, late of *Annapolis*, Merchant, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Ballances to the Subſcriber, or give Notes for the ſame: otherwiſe may expect immediate Trouble, without further Notice.

Alſo all Perſons in this Province indebted to *Neall Buchanan*, Eſq; late of *London*, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Ballances: And any Perſon having made Remittances to his Executors, ſince the 10th of *April*, 1745, are deſired to acquaint the Subſcriber thereof, he having a Power of Attorney from them, with a Copy of each Man's Account duly proved; which will prevent further Trouble to them, and

ROBERT SWAN.

STrayed away from Col. *Robert Hunſon's*, at *Port-Tobacco*, a middle-ſiz'd dark bay Horſe, with a ſmall Star on his Forehead, a ragged Mane, is ſhod before, and is remarkable for having loſt two of his Fore-Teeth. Whoever brings him to the Subſcriber at *Port-Tobacco*, or to *Thomas Williamſon* at *Annapolis*, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

TUBMAN RUMBALL.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Prince George's* County, the 7th of *April*, an Engliſh Servant Man named *Baldwin Skidmore*, aged about Twenty-ſeven Years, ſmall in Stature; had on when he ran away an old Piniſ'd Waiſtcoat, old grey Drugget Breeches, worn out at the Knees, an Oznabrigs Shirt, an old Caſtor Hat, old Countrey grey Yarn Stockings, and has ſhort brown Hair.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subſcriber, if taken ten Miles from home, ſhall have ten Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

WM. BEALL.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Houſe, in Annapolis,

VERY good Barrel'd Pork, *Rhode-Iſland* Cheeſe, and good Salt Butter: Alſo freſh Limes and Citron, and a quantity of Tar.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

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